

Studying Nature In Her Nome

By John Dickinson Sherman

The American School of Wild Life Protection and Propagation in the future Mississippi Valley National Park



CLASS AT PICTURED ROCKS

VIEW FROM PIRKES PEAK

YOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI

1 FACULTY—HAYES SHINEK, PRINCIPAL, KAY

wide organization with a membership of 2,500,000 is carried on through a dozen or more departments. One of the most important of these is the department of conservation, which promotes the use without abuse of the natural resources of the United States.

At the biennial convention of the General Federation this summer in Des Moines, Iowa, one day was largely devoted to conservation. In the morning, in the convention, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department, made her report and spoke on "The Conservation Outlook." She called attention to the fact that the natural scenery division of work, added by her to the department six years ago, was then considered as of little importance, natural scenery not being ranked as a natural resource of value; now natural scenery was recognized as a great national asset and the natural scenery division was the most popular in the department. George H. Maxwell, executive director of the National Reclamation association, delivered an address on "Our Conservation Problem."

Next was a "Natural Scenery Luncheon," in honor of Director Stephen T. Mather of the National Park service of the department of interior, in charge of Mrs. Charles H. McNider, chairman of the natural scenery division, attended by more than 300 delegates. Mrs. Sherman presided. She said, in brief, that any constructive work that promotes the use, development and preservation of natural resources must necessarily be based on a comprehensive and careful study of conservation. Information and careful study of conservation, she said, would lay a foundation for the children of today should they be given a first-hand, intimate knowledge of the earth, her resources and nature's ways. The activities of the school were varied and enjoyable. In addition to the class work and matters of routine instruction there was a river trip on a big steamer; many addresses and stereopticon lectures, picnic luncheons, a community supper; music by the McGregor band; a union service; a formal opening and a general conference on the closing day.

Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa, to further the Mississippi Valley National park project, called a conference of those most active in its promotion. The conference was held at La Crosse. Among those present from Iowa were: Governor Harding, State Senator Newberry, Assemblyman Becker, Doctor Pammel, Joseph Kelso, J. F. Ford, W. L. Albert, F. C. Bell, Logan Blizard, John Kramer, C. A. Luce, J. M. Berry, G. Pederson, C. A. Spitzer, B. Hendrick, G. W. Eaton, Julius Boeck, Florence Clark, Mrs. F. C. Bell, Mrs. Logan Blizard and Mrs. C. A. Luce. Minnesota was represented by D. Lange, president of the state forestry association. Frank D. Lowman, superintendent of parks, represented Illinois. Among those present from Wisconsin were Congressman John J. Esch, Alderman Funk of La Crosse, C. L. Harrington of the conservation commission and Judge J. H. Long.

Governor Harding presided and Mr. Harrington acted as secretary. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Governor Harding, chairman; Mr. Harrington, secretary; Mr. Lange and Mr. Lowman. All state organizations will unite in promoting the establishment by congress of a national reservation in the scenic area under consideration. In a conference of Governor Harding, Director Mather, Doctor Pammel and W. F. Bickel arrangements were made to have Chairman Good and other members of the house appropriations committee visit the area which a large part of the Mississippi valley hopes will be made the Mississippi Valley National park.

National park enthusiasts believe that recreation and scenes of natural beauty is the best antidote for the manifold evils of our complex modern civilization.

All these things, you see, lead up directly to the American school and its work.

This is the second summer of the American School of Wild Life Protection and Propagation. The Iowa Conservation association met at McGregor in 1919 and out of it developed the school. This year it was of larger scope and greater significance. The purpose is to bring instructor and student into close touch relative to the subjects for which instruction is furnished by the environment. The students were of all walks of life and of all ages.

The patrons of the school were Dr. E. A. Birge, president Wisconsin university; Dr. W. T. Hornaday, New York Zoological gardens; Dr. W. A. Jessup, president Iowa State university; Enos A. Mills, Long Peak, Colo.; Dr. T. S. Palmer, secretary A. O. U., Washington, D. C.; T. Gilbert Pearson, National Association of Audubon Societies. The directors were: Fred G. Bell, F. S. Richards, T. A. Jayne, T. J. Sullivan and L. P. Bickel.

The departments and instructors were: Geology, Dr. George F. Kay, dean of the liberal arts college of Iowa State university; Iowa parks, Dr. L. H. Pammel of Iowa State college, chairman of the state conservation board; botany, Dr. Bohm Shimek of the Iowa State university; archaeology, Prof. Charles R. Keyes of Cornell college; ornithology, Rev. Leroy Titus Weeks, rector of Trinity church, Emmetsburg. The fee was nominal, \$2. George Bennett was secretary and registrar; Karl D. Bickel, treasurer of student fees; Logan Blizard, committee chairman. Committees with the following chairmen handled all arrangements: roads, T. J. Sullivan; music, Mrs. Ofkin; finance, F. S. Richards; meals and lodging, Logan Blizard; grounds, Fred G. Bell; tents and cottages, William Meyers; boats, Frank Sloane; automobiles, Al Clemens; signs, John Kramer; reception and information, Fred Phillips.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

If God made woman beautiful he made her so to be looked at—to give pleasure to the eyes which rest upon her—and she has no business to dress herself as if she were a hitching post, or to transform that which should give delight to those among whom she moves into a ludicrous caricature of a woman's form.—J. G. Holland.

HOME-MADE CANDIES.

It is still, even with the price of sugar, much more economical to make the candy for the children or grown-ups at home. The candies without boiling are the simplest to prepare. The following is the French foundation:

Beat thoroughly the white of an egg, with the same quantity of gum arabic water, add flavoring of any preferred kind and then work in as much confectioners' sugar as will make a stiff, elastic mass—about one and one-quarter pounds. Some experts prefer to use more egg, omitting the gum water. To prepare the gum water, pour half a cupful of boiling water over two ounces of powdered gum arabic; when dissolved, strain. The result is a cream which does not melt as rapidly in the mouth. This French cream may be used instead of the boiled fondant in all cases except for melting or dipping. Walnut creams, stuffed dates, candied fruits of various kinds and nuts as well may be used with this foundation. Coloring and flavor will also add variety.

Peanut Candy.—Roll together two cupfuls of New Orleans molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, a tablespoonful each of butter and vinegar. Rub the skins from the peanuts, spread them in greased pans about an inch deep, cook the syrup to the crack stage and pour it over the nuts. When partly hardened cut in squares.

Almond Comfits.—Select a quantity of perfect dates, halve them lengthwise and remove the seeds. Insert a large almond kernel in the place of each seed and press the date together again. Now dip the dates in melted fondant and arrange them on waxed paper to harden. When cold cut them in halves crosswise and dip in sugar syrup to crystallize.

A confection very easy to prepare and delicious, is stuffed dates. Remove the stones and fill with flavored fondant. Roll in granulated sugar and the confection is ready.

Oh, for a new generation of our streamers, they will not ask is life worth living, they will make it so. They will transmute the world's wrongs into the existence into glorious effort to become that which they have admired and loved.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

Now that green corn is plentiful, some corn dishes will be welcome.

Corn Gems.—Take two cupfuls of grated fresh corn, add to one and one-half cupfuls of milk and two well-beaten eggs. Sift two cupfuls of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Mix all together and grease the gem pans with bacon fat. Put in the corn mixture and bake twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Beef Steak à la Henriette.—Wipe a porterhouse steak, cut one and one-half inches in thickness, broil eight minutes, turning frequently. Pour one-half of the sauce on a hot platter, lay in it the steak, cover with the remaining sauce and garnish with parsley and grated horseradish.

Corn and Cheese Souffle.—Melt a tablespoonful of butter and cook in it one tablespoonful of finely minced green pepper. Make a sauce of one-fourth of a cupful of flour, two cupfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of grated cheese, one cupful of chopped corn, three eggs, whites and yolks, beaten separately, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites at the last. Bake in a well buttered baking dish 30 minutes.

Mushroom Catsup.—Gather the fresh mushrooms and pack in alternating layers of mushrooms and salt in a stone jar. Let stand for twenty-four hours. Chop fine, stir and mix well, and let stand for two more days, then drain. Place the strained liquid in a kettle and bring to the boiling point; cook for three minutes. To every four cupfuls of the liquid add one cupful of strong elder vinegar, one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, three of allspice, two of ginger, one of cloves, one-half of mace. Boil until reduced to half the amount, then bottle in sterilized bottles while hot. Cork and seal the bottle with paraffin.

Pickled Onions.—Pour boiling water over the small white pickling onions to loosen the skin; peel, then soak in strong brine twenty-four hours. Wash and place in a preserving kettle and cover with one part skimmed milk and two parts water. Boil gently for ten minutes. Drain, and wash again, and pour into the bottles. Fill with hot, spiced vinegar. Seal in the usual manner. The milk is used to keep the onions from turning yellow.

Nellie Maxwell

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending and an all day back-ache; such is cause enough to suspect kidney complaint. If you feel tired all the time and are annoyed by dizzy spells, headaches and irregular kidney action, you have additional proof and should act quickly to prevent more serious kidney trouble. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is recommended everywhere by grateful users. Ask your neighbor!

A Missouri Case

C. W. Shaw, farmer, Spoonerville, Addition, Maiden, Mo., says: "There was a heavy, sharp pain across the small of my back. The kidney secretions were highly colored and passed too freely at times. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and after using a few boxes I was rid of all the trouble and my cure has been a lasting one."



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Help Save Birds.

Friends of the migratory birds believe that the first important step for the perpetuation of the bird-life has been made, but that another one equally vital remains to be taken, says the American Forestry Magazine. This consists in the conservation and perpetuation of a sufficient number of small inland lakes, as well as inland and coastal swamps and marsh areas, to provide the birds place for feeding and resting and rearing their young.

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